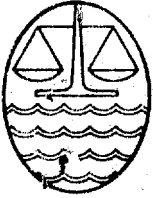




UNITED NATIONS

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**THIRD CONFERENCE
ON THE LAW OF THE SEA**

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A/CONF.62/C.2/L.38
5 August 1974
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

SECOND COMMITTEE

Byelorussian SSR, People's Republic of Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Polish People's Republic, Ukrainian SSR, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft articles on the economic zone

The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, noting the understanding reached at the Conference that all questions concerning the law of the sea are interrelated and must be resolved in the form of a "package deal", are prepared to agree to the establishment of an economic zone, as set forth in the present draft articles, on condition that mutually acceptable decisions are also accepted by the Conference on the other basic questions of the law of the sea (12-mile breadth of territorial waters, freedom of passage through international straits, freedom of navigation, freedom of scientific research, determination of the outer limits of the continental shelf, the sea-bed régime and the prevention of pollution of the sea environment).

SECTION I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The coastal State shall have the right to establish a zone, contiguous to its territorial sea, for the purposes of the preservation, exploration and exploitation of the living and mineral resources therein, to be known as the economic zone.

Article 2

The coastal State shall, within the limits of the economic zone, exercise in accordance with the present Convention ~~sovereign~~ rights over all living and mineral resources in the waters, the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof.

Article 3

The economic zone shall not extend beyond the limit of 200 nautical miles, calculated from the baselines used to measure the breadth of the territorial waters.

Article 4

The rights of the coastal State in the economic zone shall be exercised without prejudice to the rights of all other States, whether having access to the sea or land-locked, as recognized in the provisions of the present Convention and in international law, including the right to freedom of navigation, freedom of overflight, and freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines.

Article 5

Within the limits of the economic zone each State may freely carry out fundamental scientific research unrelated to the exploration and exploitation of the living or mineral resources of the zone. Scientific research in the economic zone related to the living and mineral resources shall be carried out with the consent of the coastal State.

Article 6

The coastal State shall exercise its rights and obligations in the economic zone in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention, with due regard to the legal aspects of the use of the high seas and bearing in mind the need for a rational exploitation of the natural resources of the sea and the preservation of the sea environment.

Article 7

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present article, the coastal State shall have the sovereign right to engage in, decide on and regulate, within the economic zone, the construction, operation and utilization of non-coastal installations and other facilities, set up for purposes of exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the economic zone.

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representatives of interested States in the region concerned and other States engaged in fishing in the region, the coastal State shall determine in the economic zone:

- (a) ~~The~~ allowable annual catch of each species of fish or other living marine resources except highly migratory species of fish;
- (b) The proportion of the allowable annual catch of each species of fish or other living marine resources that it reserves for its nationals;
- (c) That part of the allowable annual catch of fish or other living marine resources that may be taken by other States holding licences to fish in the economic zone in accordance with articles 15 and 16 of this Convention;
- (d) Measures to regulate the exploitation of living marine resources;
- (e) Measures to conserve and renew living marine resources;
- (f) Regulations for monitoring the observance of the measures specified in subparagraphs (d) and (e).

Article 13

Measures for the conservation, exploration and exploitation of living marine resources and for the monitoring of their observance may not discriminate in form or content against the fishermen of any other State.

Article 14

The size of the allowable annual catch, and the measures for the conservation, exploration and exploitation of living marine resources in the economic zone shall be established with due regard to appropriate economic factors and to environmental factors and in accordance with internationally agreed rules.

Article 15

1. If a coastal State does not take 100 per cent of the allowable annual catch of any stocks of fish or other living marine resources in the economic zone, fishermen of other States shall be granted licences to fish for the unused part of such catch.

2. Permission for foreign fishermen to fish in the economic zone of a developed coastal State shall be granted on an equitable basis and in accordance with the provisions of articles 16, 19 and 20 of this Convention.
3. Foreign fishermen may be allowed to fish in the economic zone of a developing coastal State by the grant of a special licence and in accordance with the provisions of articles 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of this Convention.

Article 16

When granting foreign vessels permission to fish in the economic zone and in order to ensure an equitable distribution of living resources, a coastal State shall observe, while respecting the priority of the States specified in articles 18 and 19 of this Convention, the following order:

- (a) States which have borne considerable material and other costs of research, discovery, identification and exploitation of living resource stocks, or which have been fishing in the region involved;
- (b) Developing countries, land-locked countries, countries with narrow access to the sea or with narrow continental shelves, and countries with very limited living marine resources;
- (c) All other States without discrimination.

Article 17

Any questions of payment for the grant of licences to foreign fishermen to fish in the economic zone of a developing coastal State shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and the recommendations of the competent international fishery organizations and by agreement between the States concerned.

Payment for fishing permits granted to foreign fishermen in the economic zone of a developing coastal State shall be levied on a reasonable basis and may take various forms.

Article 18

Neighbouring developing coastal States may allow each other's nationals the right to fish in a specified area of their economic zones on the basis of long and mutually recognized use. The conditions for the exercise of this right shall be established by agreement between the States concerned, and such right cannot be transferred to a third party.

Article 19

Developing States which are land-locked or which have a narrow outlet to the sea or a narrow continental shelf shall enjoy the privilege of fishing in the economic zone of a neighbouring coastal State on the basis of equality with the nationals of that State. The conditions governing the enjoyment of this privilege shall be worked out by agreement between the parties concerned.

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Article 20

1. Coastal States in whose rivers anadromous species of fish (salmonidae) spawn shall have sovereign rights over such fish and all other living marine resources within the economic zone and preferential rights outside the zone in the migration area of anadromous fish.

2. Fishing by foreign fisheries for anadromous species may be carried on by an agreement between the coastal State and another interested State establishing regulatory and other conditions governing fishing by foreign nationals.

3. Priority in obtaining the right to fish for anadromous species shall be given to States participating jointly with the coastal States in measures to renew that species of fish, particularly in expenditure for that purpose, and to States which have traditionally fished for anadromous species in the region concerned.

Article 21

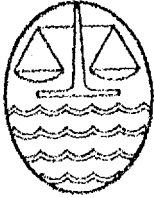
In order to enable the fishing fleets of other States whose fishermen have habitually fished in the economic zone established pursuant to article 1 of this Convention to change over to working under the new conditions, a coastal State shall continue to grant the fishermen specified in this article the right to fish in the economic zone for a transition period of not less than three years after the entry into force of this Convention.



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13 August 1974

ENGLISH AND SPANISH ONLY

SECOND COMMITTEE

Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic,
Ukrainian SSR and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
draft articles on the economic zone

Corrigendum

Page 2, article 6

2nd and 3rd lines: For with due regard to the legal aspects of the use of the
high seas read with due regard to the other legitimate uses of the high seas
